

all served with much pride. Church members remain very dedicated to the church congregation, and the numbers continue to increase.

Members of the church are committed to their congregation, raising every dollar themselves for the construction of new buildings. Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church has had three different houses of worship, all increasing in size to meet the demands of the congregation. The church has also established two additional funds, with all the income from those funds to be used solely for church needs. Many community members have found a home within Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church for its dedication to the community over the past 100 years. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church and its members many more years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO WAYNE
DeFRANCESCO, 2001 PGA CLUB
PROFESSIONAL CHAMPION

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Wayne DeFrancesco, an assistant professional at the Woodholme Country Club in Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. DeFrancesco has just won the 34th annual PGA Club Professional Championship and has done so in dramatic style.

He won the Club Professional Championship with an amazing three stroke victory, overcoming a double bogey on the fourth and a bogey on the fifth hole. He solidified his win with a 17 foot, par-saving putt on the twelfth hole and a 15 foot uphill birdie on the sixteenth hole. Mr. DeFrancesco became just the third person ever to win this championship wire-to-wire, but the first in tournament history to have sole possession of first place in all four rounds.

This great victory is of little surprise considering that Mr. DeFrancesco has devoted a lifetime to the sport. He started his career as a Washington D.C. area high school champion and as letterman for Wake Forest University. Over the last twenty five years, Mr. DeFrancesco has won countless numbers of regional tournaments while at the same time working as an instructor in clubs along the East Coast. He has served as an editor to the Washington Golf Monthly Magazine and as a guest instructor on the Golf Channel. In 2000, he was recognized for his expert instruction as #42 among golf's greatest teachers, by Golf Digest.

We are living in a time when golf has a renewed excitement. Tiger Woods and Annika Sorenstam have captured the imaginations of people from all across the country. They have done so with skill, perseverance, and a strong work ethic that have brought this great game to new heights of popularity. In that same spirit Wayne DeFrancesco has mastered his craft.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate this fine athlete on a terrific accomplishment and I wish him the best of luck when he competes for the PGA Championship at the Atlanta Athletic Club in August.

IN SUPPORT OF THE IRAN-LIBYA SANCTIONS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act. ILSA is an important part of our commitment to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missile technology to Iran and Libya.

I wish I could stand here today and say that sanctions on Iran were no longer necessary. I wish I could say that Iran has responded to diplomatic overtures, halted its weapons programs, or stopped threatening Israel and our other allies in the Middle East.

But the reasons why we passed this law five years ago are even more pressing today.

While moderate leaders may be gaining power in Iran, reform has yet to reach their foreign policy.

In fact, Iran and Libya are both seeking to enhance their capabilities for producing and using weapons of mass destruction. Tehran is intent on bolstering her already significant chemical weapons arsenal and developing nuclear and biological weaponry, while Libya is again openly seeking expertise and technology needed for chemical weapons. In the case of Iran at least, this has led the CIA to conclude that it "remains one of the most active countries seeking to acquire weapons of mass destruction," and the State Department to find that it "remained the most active state sponsor of terrorism in 2000."

Sanctions work best when part of a comprehensive plan to combat proliferation. They require the support of our partners abroad. Sanctions under ILSA are therefore an important tool not simply to increase pressure on Iran but also to encourage Europe and Russia to cooperate with us on nonproliferation and counter-terrorism. While ILSA is often a sore spot in our relations with Europe, the threat of sanctions is getting the job done. When President Clinton waived sanctions against a foreign investment consortium, including Total SA of France and Gazprom of Russia, the EU and Russia promised greater cooperation on counter-terrorism and limiting the transfer of technology to Iran.

On a recent delegation to Russia led by DICK GEPHARDT, I met with members of the Russian Space Agency and found that our programs to counter the proliferation of missile technology are paying off. We have invested much time and money in working with the Russian Space Agency on the International Space Station, and the result is that they have also improved cooperation on preventing the sale of missile technology to Iran. We need to expand these joint efforts with the Russians, so that we may begin to make progress in areas where they have not been as cooperative—such as the transfer of nuclear technology.

We cannot ease our commitment to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to Iran—we must step up our efforts with passage of ILSA. I await the day when reform in Iran means that they will no longer threaten the United States and Israel. Until then, we must maintain effective, targeted sanctions.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO- GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chairman, had the Kaptur amendment been made in order, I would have supported it. The Kaptur amendment would have required that no less than \$125 million of the bill's funds be provided to Ukraine. The bill caps funding to Ukraine at \$125 million, 90 percent of which goes to humanitarian aid and non-governmental assistance programs. This represents a \$44 million reduction in funding from last year. While I support measures to ensure funding for Ukraine, I also have serious concerns about recent events in Ukraine that have impeded steps toward a fully democratic society.

I have been a strong supporter of Ukraine throughout my tenure in Congress. In past years, I have taken a leading role in supporting increased funding for Ukraine. These efforts, along with those of my colleagues, have made Ukraine the third-largest recipient of U.S. aid. But, evidence of political corruption, suppression of the media and instability in the Ukrainian government have called this aid into question.

In April, the Communist-dominated Ukrainian parliament voted to dismiss Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko and his government. The ouster of Prime Minister Yushchenko and his cabinet, widely viewed as the most successful government since Ukraine gained independence in 1991, is likely to slow down reforms at this most crucial time. This vote comes in the midst of the ongoing political crisis sparked by revelations on secretly recorded tapes implicating the involvement of President Leonid Kuchma and high government officials in the case of murdered journalist Heorhiy Gongadze. Most recently, another journalist, Ihor Oleksandrov, who sought to expose corruption and organized crime was brutally murdered by four men with clubs.

The State Department Annual Human Rights Country Report on Ukraine cites a mixed human rights record and notes the failure to curb institutional corruption and abuse in the Ukrainian government. One startling example of government corruption that has come to my attention is the case of U.S. investment fund, New Century Holdings. This investment company has been repeatedly thwarted in its efforts to develop a hotel it owns along with the City of Kiev. Despite owning a controlling interest in the hotel, New Century Holdings has been prevented access to the hotel, as local police have taken over the building for themselves. New Century Holdings has appealed to the Mayor and other local officials to no avail, and the Ukrainian government has been unable or unwilling to help. Meanwhile,